SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

Amusements To-Day.

Rooth's Theater-Sumpty Dampiy, Mailier, Chickering Hall-Course, Daly's New Theater-The Royal Middy, Mid-Fifth Avenue Theoree-Pirstes Conserva Matines. Grard Opera Haus —Rossiale, Matines. Haverly's Theoree—Unklosse, Matines. Koater & Blai's Gorden—Concert. Reacter & Blat's Gerden Correct.

Madison Square theater-Raci Ricks. Hatines.

New York Shating Rink-Ballem av., 59th and 19th etc. Niblo's G rden-The Galley Slave. Matince New York Assertium-Paristen Circus, Matthes. National Arademy of Design - Water Color Exhibition. Olympic Theorem - Day Crickett. Matters. Park Theorem - The Weeking March. Matines. Standard Theorem - Horom. Matines. Michard Hall-Ia Damistico de Parel.

Man Francisco Ministreta-Picates el Sandy Hoor, Matines,
Theatre Com que-Maligao Guarde Cacinimas, Matines,
Teny Pastor's Trentre-Verlety,
Union Nauare Theatre-The Pales Priend,
Wallack's Theatre-The Shanghram, Mailnes.

Advertising Rates. Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line 0.80 Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per line 0.75 Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line 0 50 Banking and Financial after money article). 0.75
Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line . 1.50
Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per

In Sunday edition same rates as above.

The Tribune Ready to Support Gen. Grant.

The New York Tribune is among the most influential Republican journals which have steadily opposed a third term and the nomination of Gen. GRANT.

The Tribone of yesterday, however, contained the following important declaration:

"We are prepared to say now that if the Utica Convention is fairly constituted, and no efforts are made to repeat the stiffing processes which have been foolishly attempted in Albany County, the Tribune will inslat that the verdiet of the Convention, whatever it may be, is entitled to the respect and support of the whole Republican party in this State,"

We do not complain of this. There is a good deal of strength in the position that a Convention not too much manouvred may be taken to express the sentiments of a party. And our broad-columned contemporary may feel bound, as an organ of the Republican party, to support its candidate whoever he may be. Besides, the Tribune has the same right as THE SUN to choose its own course.

But this declaration of our neighbor has one very important signification. It shows how the Republican press is coming around to support the first step toward empire.

It may sound strangely for us to express regret at parting company with the sheet from underneath the Tall Tower: but in truth we cannot help loving almost as a brother every one engaged in resisting the third term and the establishment of a monarchy on the ruins of our free institutions. Hail, Tribunc, and Farewell!

Mr. Beltzhoover's Plan.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER, a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, has been making a speech in favor of "intelligence" as a qualification for the ballot. We do not agree with Mr. BELTZHOOVER, and inasmuch as his deliverance is strong, and was addressed to an audience of students, whose influence in the community can scarcely be estimated, it seems only prudent to notice some of its most obvious errors.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER says the line must be drawn somewhere, and he wants it drawn at "intelligence." But at what degree of intelligence? He will be satisfied with end and despite his adversary's blunder, is reading, writing, and ciphering. But some one else may demand a higher standard, and the logic which sustains the one will sustain the other. If the lower standard gives good government, the higher will give better, and so on, until the same reasoning brings us to the conclusion that the best government is the absolute rule of the most rned citizen.

If we begin by putting the wholly unletand write, why not put the latter under a still better educated class, until by refining all the dross of ignorance from the governing body, we reach by the process of selection the single despot, who rules by reason of his superior learning?

Government derives all its powers from the consent of the governed. Among the governed are those who cannot read or write. Shall they be political slaves because of their misfortune? They have as large a stake in the peace and order of the community as the others. They have life, liberty, family, property, character to be protected. Has the reader and cipherer anything greater or more sacred?

Is a man who can read, write, and cipher any more likely to use his vote for the general good than the man who cannot? We defy Mr. BELTZHOOVER to prove that he is. The increase of corruption in English elections has kept pace with the increase of the means of popular education until the disfranchisement of whole boroughs has come to be considered a proper remedy. The same may be said of this country, except that our ancestors were purer and their children are more degenerate than the English-and it is a striking fact that our educational facilities are greater than theirs. Among our revolutionary forefathers comparatively few possessed Mr. BELTZHOOVER's requirements; but they established the best Government on earth, and maintained it in its original purity and simplicity; and we venture to say that they would have looked with very little toleration upon a proposition to change it to an aristocracy of so-called intelligence. Few of us can trace back their lineage very far without coming to unlettered ancestors, who voted with the fathers of the republic, and shouldered their firelocks with the heroes of independence.

In England the learned bodies have always been the last to yield to liberty and reform. The universities were the strongholds of the STUARTS, and the Tory majorities of Oxford have been a proverb. But the other day s vote was taken among the students of Yale. and an enormous majority of them were found to be in favor of overthrowing the precedent set by Washington, and making GRANT President for a third term. What admirable custodians of our free institutions these educated gentlemen would be; yet, according to Mr. BELTZHOOVER's reasoning, we ought to commit these institutions

to their keeping exclusively! Reading and writing form in reality a poor measure of intelligence, and still less of the virtues which make the good citizen. Let the qualifications remain as they are. The uneducated man pays his taxes in time of He wants good roads, good schools for his children, justice impartially admin-Istered, and protection to his little neeperty

BELTZHOOVER'S qualifications of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Gen. Sherman's Raid on Boynton.

Gen. TECUMSER SHERMAN needlessly and foolishly put himself in a false light by his initial step in the Boynton quarrel. The other day he gave to the agent of the Associated Press the following note:

"My private correspondence shows that some persons actually believe that Gen. H. V. Boyston, correspondent of the Cincinnati Gassus, has begun some sort of proceed-ings against me for slander in a civil or military court. So far as I know up to the present instant of time, he has done nothing of the kind except in the newspapers.

"W. T. BRERMAN." Gen BOTNTON at once applied to the War Department to know whether it was true that he had not begun any sort of proceedings except in the newspapers, and received this reply:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WARRINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, 1880.

"Mr. H. F. Boyston:
"Sim: I am directed by the Secretary of War to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, requesting that you be informed whether a charge, with specifications, preferred by you against Gen. W. T. Burkeaus, had been received in this office, and to reply thereto that the papers referred to were received by him on the Esth uit. Very respectfully, your obedient ser-THOMAS F. BARR, Judge Advocate."

Gen. Sherman is here apparently contradicted point blank. But on reexamining his letter it will be seen that he hedged behind two phrases, the first, "so far as I know;" the second, " in a civil or military court." Strictly speaking, sending charges to the War Department is not a technical introduction of them into a military court, because it is the act that precedes the assembling of a court; and again, by taking great precautions not to inquire into the matter, Gen. SHERMAN may have remained officially without notice that the charges had been forwarded and received. But his language was likely to deceive those who are not aware that the Headquarters of the Army are not at the War Department, and that the two offices do not always communicate the news to each other.

TECTMENT SHERMAN'S conduct looks foolish. Why did he not, before publishing his note, inquire whether Boynton's charges had reached Mr. ALEXANDER RAMSEY? Five minutes, five words, would have saved him from his present attitude. When a man writes to the public "so far as I know," he is bound to first know as far as he can. The promptness with which his opponent has already caused him to officially know more, looks ill for TECUMSER SHERMAN.

There is another point to observe. Gen. POYNTON'S note is addressed to Mr. RAMSEY himself; not without intent, apparently, it is answered by "Thomas F. Bank, Judge Advocate." It is thus suggested that the charges of BOYNTON had already reached not only Mr. RAMSEY, but an officer of the Judge Advocate's department. It is true that they have not been introduced into "a civil or military court," but they are obviously not confined to the newspapers.

For all that, Gen. BOYNTON is not likely to get a military court, and there is no good reason why he should. He has an adequate source of remedy in the civil courts for any wrong he may have suffered, and to these courts Gen. SHERMAN is exactly as responsible as anybody else. The offence charged against SHERMAN is not at all connected with his capacity as General of the Army, but with his capacity as a citizen. Should Gen. Boyston prove in a civil court that he had suffered a wrong, and secure reparation, he might then send the court record to Mr Ransey, with a demand for a court martial. But the civil tribunals, when open to him, should be a citizen's first resort. Gen. Boyston began at the wrong in the more awkward plight of the two.

Shall We Give Up the Brooklyn Bridge to John Kelly?

Mr. JOHN KELLY'S Man, Mr. THOMAS B. CLARRE, having served the purpose of his appointment as a trustee of the Brooklyn Bridge by resigning under the pretence that he dared not share the responsibility of its tered under the heel of those who can read present management, Mr. Kelly has at once found a new trustee to take his place. Mr. John H. Mooney, a young man after Mr. KELLY's own heart, has been appointed, and he does not seem to be afraid to rush into the breach.

> Meantime, simultaneously with the resignation of Mr. CLARKE and the appointment of Mr. Mooney-two events which happened in close succession-further developments were and at Albany indicate very clearly what is Mr. JOHN KELLY's scheme in connection with the Brooklyn Bridge. In brief, it is to capture the administration of that vast work and make it a part of his political machinery. Whereas now the management of the bridge is removed from politics to a very healthy extent, Mr. Kelly covets it as his personal political perquisite. Mr. CLARKE's resignation, and the cut and dried reasons he gave for it, constituted the first step toward this end. The appointment of Mr. Mooney, an accountant, was the next step. Simultaneously came the resolution of the Aldermen, supported by all of Mr. KELLY's men and their allies, calling for an investigation of the affairs of the bridge, and the resolution introduced into the Assembly at Albany providing for the appointment of a board of experts to exam-

> ine into the strength of the structure. This matter of strength is one which was gone into long ago by the most experienced engineers in the United States, and the conditions of the problem have in no wise changed since that day. The soundness of the bridge as an engineering work is beyond question; but in order to carry out his scheme of grabbing its management and directing its expenditures in his own interest, Mr. KELLY must attack it from every direc-

> His plan, in fine, is to get control of the bridge by hook or by crook. To do that he is trying to throw doubt and suspicion on it, and stop the appropriations needed for its completion until he gains his end. In the confusion he kicks up he hopes to be able to step in and selze everything. Then the bridge can go on.

If he succeeds, the work will be done at an increased cost to the taxpayers, and after an annoying and embarrassing delay. For it is plain enough that both in the interest of economy and the convenience of the publie, the bridge should be pushed rapidly to completion. It is obvious, too, that it cannot be managed to suit John Kelly's political schemes and at the same time in a

way to guard the public interest. The experience of the last investigation of the bridge shows what we should have to expect from the new one for which Mr. KELLY is so greedy. A year ago an investigating committee came from Albany to peace, and in war takes his place in the New York with a retime of stenographers and clerks, but up at a first-class hotel, and proceeded to catechise everybody nearly or remotely connected with the bridge, until and enterprises, just as his more fortunate | they had accumulated enough testimony to neighbor does; and in the limited view of fill a printed book of six or seven hundred public affairs which both necessarily take, pages. Of all this mass of material there the one is certainly as honest and in most was scarcely anything whatever of real Hundreds of cannon, worth more than \$111,cases quite as capable a voter as the other. value, and the investigation ended in smoke.

country, but it will not be founded on Mr. ground again, with a view to a delay which shall last till his scheme is perfected.

If there is anything wrong about the management of the bridge business, it ought of course to be remedied; but are the people of New York and Brooklyn ready to turn the bridge over to JOHN KELLY under a flimsy pretence that reform is to be secured? If he gets hold of that great enterprise, it is safe to say it will cost the people between two and three millions more than is necessary to finish it under the present management.

If the bridge goes on without factious opposition, which in no case can stop its ultimate completion, and without the demoralization of political trickery, it can be ready for use in fourteen or fifteen months. If John KELLY should capture it, some of us might live to see it in operation, but we should have to wait a good while.

Timidity of Anti-Grant Republicans. Previous to the recent State Convention t was claimed that three-fourths of the Republicans of Pennsylvania were enthusiastic for BLAINE, and that in addition to these JOHN SHERMAN had a large following in Philadelphia and other places where Federal officeholders are numerous. And even since the Convention was held it has been insisted that a majority of the delegates were opposed to the nomination of GRANT. Yet the promoters of the third term captured the fifty-eight delegates to Chicago, with the exception of three or four weaklings, and then ran the wheels of the machine right over their opponents by instructing the whole delegation to vote as a unit, and all the time for GRANT.

The excuse offered for this pusillanimous surrender at Harrisburg is that the BLAINE and Sherman forces did not like to resist the wishes of Don Cameron.

A specimen of similar timidity on a somewhat smaller scale has just been exhibited in this State. An Anti-Grant Club, composed of prominent Republicans, was formed at Albany several weeks ago. The Republican County Committee, which is controlled by GRANT men, gave only six hours' notice of the time of holding the primaries in the city, preparatory to electing delegates to the Utica Convention. Of course, the vigilant, audacious Grantites swept the primaries and secured the delegates before the luxurious, aristocratic Conservatives were fairly out of their beds.

What seemed to be a storm of indignation broke out at this summary mode of choosing delegates to a State Convention which was to select delegates to a National Convention for nominating a President. A call was drawn up for a public meeting to give voice to the popular discontent. The Conservatives took off their kid gloves and signed the recommended that new primaries be convened after ample notice. The evening for holding the indignation meeting arrived. Tweddle Hall was packed full. But the timid Conservatives were evidently frightened at their own shadows. The speeches were insipid; the resolutions were craven; the bubble burst, and nobody was injured, or even scared, except those who originated

the anti-Grant movement. Meanwhile the Committee have called new primaries for the city, with due notice. The Conservatives have thrown themselves upon their dignity, and refuse to go into the fight which they invited. Of course, thorough Grant delegations will be again chosen to ly Conservatives are to send a committee to I'tica and suk the Convention to take steps to reorganize the party in Albany.

Do the anti-GRANT Republicans imagine they can beat their opponents by skulking from the field in this style?

Looking Toward a Monarchy.

That devout and holy man, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, has raised his clarion voice in favor of the third term and Gen. Grant. At a meeting of the Lincoln Club-a club that desecrates the name of Lincoln-on Thursday evening, Mr. BEECHER said:

"What we want in our Government is stability and uity. It is a point of weakness that our President holds office only four years, and it occasions unnecessar, disturbance of our affairs throughout the whole country."

Yes, Mr. REECHEB, it may be unnecessary for those who prefer ease to freedom. But it was a kind of disturbance of which WASH-INGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, and JACKSON

thought favorably. Mr. BEECHER is a popular advocate of wonderful talent, but we hope to see the American people frown upon his atrocious political doctrines.

The special order in the House yesterday was the Fitz John Porter bill; but when it was reached a Southern Democrat raised the question of consideration; another Southern Democrat argued that to go on with the bill at this time would be to do injustice to other private claims awaiting a hearing, and the House decided instead to go into committee on the private calendar. The real motive of the Demoerats who voted against present consideration is well understood. They think it better the bill should pass the Senate in the first instance. There are strong indications that certain Republican members of the House are ripe for an acrimonious debate on the bill.

The House passed a bill removing the disabilities of a sergeant in the army who, while yet a mere lad, did some fighting on the wrong side in the civil war; and a Republican member and Greenback member aired their knowledge of the Scriptures.

STANDING BEAR and BRIGHT EYES made short work of the fatal paper which, according to Carl Schunz, knocked the bottom out of the Ponca case. On having the paper exhibited, with the signatures, they said, "White men write one thing and tell us another." This probable explains many cases besides that of the Poneas.

The Portland Standard puts Oregon down as a doubtful State, but says that STEPHEN J. FIELD could carry it, as well as California and Nevada; that Judge FIELD was in early days "a hardworking miner;" that his record is clear on every question in which the Coast is interested; that he would receive a very large non-partisan support, and carry the electoral votes of those States to the Democratic side berond a peradventure.

Mr. CORTLANDT PARKER now appears in the long list of persons on whom the Russian mission was unsuccessfully urged. If, hereafter, in the biography of any prominent Republican now living, it should be written that in the year 1879 he was offered the mission to London or to St. Petersburg, nobody will dispute the assertion as improbable.

Gen. SHERMAN scores a point in the ad-Verse report upon Congressman Spara's bill prohibiting the dress parade of troops and the playing of military bands on Sunday, Suit, the criticism on his rebuke of Mr. Speen may teach him caution with regard to the methods of interfering in contemplated legislation.

Even the stock of condemned cannon will not hold out forever against constant drafts. Hitherto they have been dispensed with a lavish hand, as if it were only necessary, when the supply had run out, to condemn some more. Hundreds of cannon, worth more than 111.000 in their condemned state, have been got rid
this evening a solid Grant delegation of Eve to the Con-We may in time have an aristogracy in this Mr. KELLY's idea is to go all over the of. Hitherto, when a military or naval statue | venues in tuca.

fron, it was thought only necessary to beg the metal of Congress. Now that a halt is cried in this business, the rage for monuments is likely also to diminish a little.

Thursday night a Cuban cow got in the way of the locomotive which was tugging GRANT and his fortunes back to Havana, and the train left the rails. As it happened, only a fireman was hurt, but for a moment the Third Term Movement was seriously endangered.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Reads has left us in no doubt as to what it would do if it had control of the appropriations for that department. The bill extending the star service to all the highways of the United States is very good illustration.

The style of weather that New York endured yesterday was almost enough to make one expect with impatience the blockading snow storm that, according to Mr. VENNOR'S prediction, is due in a day or two. Overthats that, three days before, were hardly able to keep out the frosty wind, became burdensome to the rain-seaked and pespattered pedestrians who crowded the stenming sidewalks. The vapor-laden air was of the temperature of a May day. When the rain began, long before daylight, a curious appearance accompanied it. The streets were veiled with a thin, whitish fog that rose hardly higher than the knee, and drifted in low, misty waves that had a weird effect in the palely-lighted streets. This curious fog was densest in the middle of the street, and seemed to avoid the sidewalks, probably because the rough surface of the cobblestones retained the steaming water in little pools, while the smoother flagging allowed it to run quickly off. The thorough warming that the air had undergone was shown when, as happened two or three times during the day, the sun for a few minutes burst through the clouds. Then the broken rack was seen flying eastward against a background of curled cirrus clouds, that looked like a delicate marbling on the blue dome high above. These cirri were at an altitude that they rarely attain except in summer, showing clearly to how great a distance from the earth the February atmosphere was glowing with the heats of spring.

Mr. HAYES, in his proclamation against Indian Territory trespossers, finds it necessary o say that no efforts will be spared to prevent the invasion of the Territory, "rumors spread by evil-disposed persons to the contrary not withstanding." Why should such rumors be spread? What basis do they have to go on? Has not the conduct of some of Mr. Haves's own subordinates given color to reports that trespass on the Indian Territory would be winked at? We find Indian Commissioner HAYT recommending in the strongest terms the reduction of the territory owned by the Utes, and Mr. Carl Schunz pushing a scheme of taking away the lands which Indian tribes hold in common, and giving them instead individual farms of a size whose aggregate will be far less than their present possessions. call. In the mean time the city delegates | find Congressional Committees providing for who had been chosen to Utica resigned, and | opening the Indian Territory to settlement by whites, and railroad interests backing up these schemes. No wonder that squatters, seeing at Washington this spirit of encroachment, try to anticipate matters.

> Three young persons, living in widely separated portions of the country, do us the honor to forward specimens of their literary handiwork for our inspection and criticism. In nicely worded notes they ask us to read these productions with care, to point out the defects, to make any suggestions or give any solvice that may occur to us, and, finally, to let them know by return mail, or as soon thereafter as possible, whether in our opinion they are likely to succeed as contributors to the newspaper and

periodical press. We regret to say that not one of the State Convention. Instead of trying to these roung persons was thoughtful enough win the battle at the primaries, the coward- to enclose a three-cent postage stamp. Two of them are young men who discuss political topics; of these one writes a pleasingly logible hand, the other preserves a commendable brevity, and both show evidence of having been careful students of THE SUN. We would not venture to say that they will arrive at the goal of their ambition, but they are on the right road. Our third correspondent is a young girl, who informs us that she is wholly dependent on her own exertions, and would like to earn a living with her pen. It is a very Trap, Bucks County, Pa., on June 8, 1780. unpractised pen as yet, and its owner has much to learn and to unlearn before she can hope to then she had a fever, which prostrated her fo realize her desire. First of all, let her get rid of short time. She is now in excellent health. S the foolish notion that it is a merit to "make a | lives with her son and daughter, Lowis Bris great deal out of a little." The best writing is and Miss Ann Brister, both very old people,

that which squeezes a great deal into a little. We have reasons for not sending to our young friends the detailed criticisms they ask for. Among the million readers of THE SUN there are probably at this moment ten thousand ambitious young fellows who would like to be reporters, editors, or authors, and as many young ladies who, having written pretty compositions at school, see no reason why they should not now write successful novels, and become rich and famous. Suppose every one of these were to ask us to critically examine his or her manuscript, and write a letter of advice by return mail. How much time would be left for editing The Sun? That is a consideration which evidently did not occur to our esteemed young friends.

Polities Up the Hudson. TROY, Feb. 12 .- The Albany Republicans are in trouble, and the Troy Republicans rejoice. The Trojans always go into ecstacy when the Albanians get into difficulty. Troy has hated Albany for two generations. We tried to make Troy the central denot of commerce on the upper Hudson and the terminus of the Erie Canal; but Albany beat us on both points. We fought the Albany bridge project for a dozen years, and poured champague enough upon the Legislature during that fruitless struggle to have floated a seventy-four.

But what Troy most resents is the frequent attempts of the Albany leaders to fasten yoke upon our necks. We don't so much object to yokes, but we prefer to make our own. Hence, Tropans rejoice that James F. Smyth has been put down—if, indeed, he is down. The wender with us has been how he ever elimbed so high. Illiterate course in visage, and boorish in manners, he was long Postmaster at Albany, and now fills the important place of Superintendent of Insurance. His term has expired, and he is in doubt about his renomination by Gov. Cornell. So he undertook to earna reappointment by securing Grant delegates to Utica from Albany County through the instrumentality of a snap judgment at the primaries. He was successful; but the recoil of the machine has apparently kieked him over, perhaps only temporarily. Let nobody be misled by the Albany rumpius. Some of Smyth; appointees may drop out, but Albany County will send a solid Grant delegation to Utica.

And so will kensselaer. We will not submit to the Albany machine, We have a better one of our own, and it niews runs smoothly. Saratoga and Washington will follow our lead. I doubt if there will be a break in the delegations from the seven Assembly districts of the three counties. There is a little grambling in one corner of Washington, but pains are taking to soothe the malcoutents, and I fancy there will appear at Utica seven full delegations for Grant.

Up the Champlain the sky is not so clear, yokes, but we prefer to make our own.

Grant.

Up the Champlain the sky is not so clear.

Mr. Wheeler may get a delegation of his peculiar type from Franklin, if he tries. The doubt is about his trying. Collector Merriti is taking a hand in the contest in that part of the State. But he is very clumsy, He and his henchmon in the Custom House were directed to deliver delegations at Ulica for John Sherman from the three districts of St. Lawrence. A corps of revenue officers are perambulating Collector Merriti secunty in the cause of civil service reform. If they carry one district for Sherman they will do well.

Grant Delegates to Uttea.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.-At the second Republican couries held in this city to day, by order of the Albany unty Committee, the so-called Smyth delegates pulled

rer 4,000 yours without opposition. Tuny, Eth. 13 -The Republican delegates from this ity, the First District of Bensselary County, are James I. Thompson, James F. Ashley, and John B. Campbell— a solid Grant delegation. They have been instructed to stator the Hon. John M. Francis as delegate to the Na-

ROCHESTER Pob. 12.-The Second Assembly

GEN. GRANT OFF FOR MEXICO. Cow on a Railroad Track Nearly Ending his Tour on the Island of Cuba.

HAVANA Fob 13 Gen. Grant and party sailed at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Vera Cruz on the steamer City of Alexandria. The same authorities who received the General on his arrival here accompanied him to the steamer and took cordial leave. The party spent one day on the plantation of Las Canas, and left there last inght, starting from La Union station at 10 o'clock on a special train. Half an hour later the engine struck a cow, and the train went off the track, lackily without serious consequences. The freeman was wounded. The train was running on an embankment ten feet high at the time of the accident. The passengers had to wait until 3 o'clock for another train, and arrived in Havana at 6 o'clock in the morning, all well.

BLOWING FORTY MILES AN HOUR,

Many Buildings Wrecked in Nashville, and Men Blown Bown in the Street. NASHVILLE, Feb. 13 .- A tornado struck this city at 11 o'clock last night, accompanied by heavy rain. Great damage was done in different parts of the city, and several ensualties were reported. The roofs of Rea's elevator, Burn's block, and Edgefield Manufacturing Company were blown away. A brick wall of the new Custom House fell with a crash from the third story to the cellar. The Merchants' Exchange was badly damaged. Not less than filteen dwellings and twenty business houses were partly destroyed. At 11:10 the wind was blowing forty miles an hour. Men were blown

down on the street. A man on a trestle bridge

was blown from it, and broke a leg. All trains were to reed to lie up on account of trees and rails being blown across the track. No estimate of the loss is made. Bea & Sens are the heaviest losers, the unroading of their elevator exposing 20,000 bushels of wheat to the flood of rain.

The streets are filled with tin roofs, signs, and fallen trees. Several large manufacturing establishments are almost totally destroyed. St. Paul's Courch (colored) one of the finest in the city, is almost a total wreck. A number of freight curs which were standing on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad were blown down an embankment. The damage in the city alone is estimated to be \$100,000, but in the country it cannot be approximated. Several lives are reported to have been lost. Name and location of betak.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S BILL.

The House, at the Instance of Southern De

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- The House refus concur in the Senate's amendments to t West Point bill; passed a bill making an ext appropriation of \$155,000 for the support of c tain Indian tribes, including Joseph's band Nez Percés; asked the de facto becretary of Navy for any new information or correspon ence about the interoceanic canal project in possession; passed, after a speech from Mr. M Cook (Rep., N. Y.) in favor of it, a bill removi the disabilities of Sergeant P. P. Poweil, w did his first fighting as a lad in the Confedera service, and authorizing R. B. Hayes to give his a commission in the army; and then proceeds to the apelial order for the day, viz., the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter.

Mr. Bright (Dom., Tenn.) raised the question committee of the Whole on the private excitat.

endar.

Mr. O'Connor (Dem., S. C.) supported the mitton, on the ground that the taking up of the bill would lead to a long debate, and practical shut the doors against all other private clair.

shut the doors against all other private claim ratts.

The House—41 years, mays not counted—refused to consider the bill, and went into Committee of the Whole on the private entendar, the first bill taken up being due for the relief of Charles Clinton, late Assistant Treasurer refused to Charles Clinton, late Assistant Treasurer refused to hear his Greenback friends find faw with Moses for saying. Let all payments be made according to the sheekels of the sancturry. The sheekel being a coin.

Mr. Wenver (Greenback, Iswa)—On the cortrary, we endorse him. In the second chapte of Genesis Moses says: The gold of Havila is good; but you see he puts it in the lower degree of comparison. He foresaw in his prophetic wisdom that even national bank not were better, and the greenbacks best. [Laugt ter.]

The bill was reported favorably to the Hou high then passed a bill, coming over from blay, for the returning to certain either methons, Va. of taxes improperly cell on them on manufactured tobacco, an ourned.

A CENTURY OLD IN JUNE. Her Father, at the Age of 103, Walki from Philadelphia to Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Feb. 12.-Mrs. Ma Newman Brister of this place was born was never sick in her life until last year, a the last of ten children. Mrs. Brister's maiden name was Fry. She was married in Philadelphia in 1800 to George Brister, who was five years her senior. He went to war in 1812, and was at the battle of New Orleans. He died in this place in 1850. George Fry. Mrs. Brister's father, was a potter, but followed the business of transporting goods by pack borses from Philadelphia wostward. He was born in Bucks County in 1730, and was in Braddock's eampaign against the French and Indians in 1735. In 1833, at the age of 103, he started from Philadelphia to walk to Indiana to visit a relative who was living there. He walked all the way to Cincinnati, whence he wrote back to his family. That was the last ever heard of him. Mrs. Brister bids fair to see her 160th birthday. the last of ten children. Mrs. Brister's maid

MONEY FOR ALBANY.

A Lawyer Benles that the Money Raised is to be Used in Bribery. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As counsel for the curar manufacturers opposed to the bill new before the Assembly for the abolition of tenement house later. I feel it my duty to address a few lines of

From the general drift of that report, the reader might nter the fact to be that the manufacturers had raised a inter the lact to be that the manufacturers had raised a large sum of money where with to corrupt members of the Legislature in order to induce them to vote egainst the proposed measure. Indeed, your report closes by vature that 'the action of the Legislature and the dis-mostion of the fund stready raised with he closely in the first place, from a knowledge of the men

history.

I think it due to the men emmaged in this system of
manufacture that they should be relevant at any impatition of attempting a veinal course of bridger,
New York, Feb. 13.

Sources With.

Charles L. Lawrence's Immunity.

During the progress of the trial of the suit of the United States against Edward and Louis Hans to re-cover \$210,000 for the alleged fraudulent undervaluation of goods imported through the Custom House, ex-Instrict Attorney Bliss, who appeared for the plaintiff, introduced a letter written by him four years ago to J. I. Neah. The letter was written while he was District Attorney, and contained a recital of the terms made by him for the

Relief for the Refugees.

The Society of Friends have opened their Meeting House, 142 East Twentieth street, from 9 A. M. to h P. M. to receive clothing and merful articlester the

Holyeke's Barroom Tragedy.

Holyoke, Mass., Feb. 13.-Thomas Downing, rangemed at 8 o'clock this evening before Police Judge sains. Both pleaded not guity. Their examination is begins at M. sharp if the sharp with the saint woman lating assumed in Man attending assuments. But her attending assuments that the saint with the s uly drank. | the new, wild may be depended upon form functionally secretions is the liver and stemach. - disc and we party stunged by a ter in the saloen

THE NEW JERSEY SAVINGS BANKS.

Their Condition as Regards the Security of Depositors,

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\$76,241,815 88 \$7,080,400 ...

David Shores Not a Here. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In an account of David Shores, the walower who married his deplaughter, published in your paper of to-day (Thurslays, there is a romantic story, to the effect that Shores was a Union soldier at the first hombardment of Fort came throads one of the otherwise and, which came throads one of the otherwise and, which was the controlled one of the otherwise and, which was the controlled on the controlled on the controlled of a little wird who was through near it. The official lists of soldiers and workmen trace into that occasion show that we man named Shores was there. To women and children had been such away lose before with the concurrence of the Charleston authorities and there was no little girl in the tort at the time. Yourstruly, Assets Dougarnay, Brevt Msjor General U.S.A. (Dormerly Captain First Artiflery, at Fort Sunter. was a Union soldier at the first bombardment of Fort

A New Canal Basin.

State Engineer Seymour and Assemblyman Hurd, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Canals, are expected at the Produce Exchange today. Accompanied by the Committee on Canals of the Produce Ex clinage and a delegation from the Boat Owners' Associa-tion, they will make a tour of the harbor for the purpose of finding a suitable place for a canal boat basin. At present canal boats that winter in the port are scattered

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- At the meeting of

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 12 .- Andrew Smith of North Andover, the defaulting Town Treasurer, has pre-sented a written statement of the extent of his detailed tion. He acknowledges that he has yearly, single was on. He action police was retained the money of the town to restricted in 1800, converted the money of the town to receive member for coular power, estenably issued by an action in the action is such a factority issued by him without our knowledge or authority. The smallest of these is a factority of the smallest of these

The Greenback-Labor Party's Call. The Greenback-Labor party of the State has

and a call for Congress District Conventions to cet delegates to the National Convention, to be hold at things on June 9 next, and Presidential electers to be shed four the combine full election. A new time of the tate Committee at Alle, my is called not the 23d of March ext, to searct tour delegates at large and two Presi-ential electors.

A Revival in a College. From the Swimpfeld Republican

The revival spirit has struck the Westernr myserity ingood carnest. Duly pracer meetings have een bulk for two works, and not without and possess. University in good carnest. Delta Frick the William process ment been bold for two weeks, and not willest good for many of the stackets have reconnect so practices as card placing and the use of a mental placing base of a mental place of the manufacture as card placing and the use of a mental place of the mental place of the

Taus in the Territories. From the Montana Montanana.

Eggs are worth \$10 a dezen in the Yunkes Fork adultantines Ever as a dezen in the Yunkes Boot their lower levels much with extragg at materials

All the Lilia, And their guests, at the great Elk Ball, will

promonade in to-morrow's Sunday Moreovy.-

SUNDEAMS.

-Of English farmers, 477 were bankrupt n 1877, 816 in '78, and 1,441 is -The Duchess of Galliera has converted

her fine palace at Genoa into a hespital i Sunday schools were first established in England in 1780, and a grand centenary festival is being

Holland has been suffering from fluids,

-The ex-Khedive is suspected of fements ing the great agitation in Fryst against the inject of foreigners into the administrative department.

-Writing on Jan. 25 to the London Standof the Lord Mayor of Dublin stated that Seile Streets4 Sydney bad sent him more for Irish relief a

-On the English training ship The Cornwall there has been an outbreak of trichmost, for which American pork gets due discredit at the hands of the

-The Messager Franco-Americaia sava that Hilan knows nothing of Dakins Milesonia to grants de Swelle are made at Steckholm, Copenharent and less of Danish does, and the fans sold in the land of fant, Spain, come from Paris.

-M. Felix Pyat, in the Mot d' Ordre, doesn't see what was the use of guillotining a King in 17st only to have three Presidents-Grevy at the Eigen, Mary Lar the Luxembourg, and Gambetta at the Palate H. cally Kings, and worse than Kin

-The Court of Appeals at Berlin has annuffed the sentence by which, Herrs Dalmount sheld the former the editor and the latter the correctional the Kindleradetch, were contained to inventy days in prisonment and 200 marks fine for publishing carrietures effensive to Prince Bismarck. -Two Louisville young men "of high standing in society " quarrelled about a young bate, and one challenged the other to a duel. The latter acceptal,

and chose flats as the weapons. They fought thirty rounds, under prize rung rules, and were finally suck hausted that neither could come to time. -Snow was riding on horseback near Sa nors, Cal. The borse threw him off, by kicking hard sgainst a rock. He was about to give the beast a single whitening, when he saw gold gustening where a piece of the rock had been broken off. Thus a valuable qua-lode was discovered, and a horse escaped publishment.

-Dr. Pruden walked into a prayer meeting at Benton, Minn., with an open Bible in one limb altogether too much controversy over the meaning of certain scriptural passage, and that he meant to kell anybody who differed with him on the subject. He was hurried off to an insane asylum

-While the Rev. Mr. Broadway was conducting ravival services in his church at Branched Ont., and was kneeling in prayer, Miss. Clinen, sinch up the side, with a showl thrown over her head, and becau to pound the minister, charging that he had stambered her and rained her reputation. Amid great excitement she was finally bustled out. Miss Clinch is 50 years old -No translation of an Italian libretto ever did or ever will compare with the following from "I Trovatore:" "Tutti scending alls ringless gift per la china frame tratte, a sempre a maggior distance adeal if loss name." The

chorus go off to the accompaniment of the china traits tratto, which is board for some time." Per la chica too train, instead of a new Chinese tem-tam, menting dawn the declivity, one after another. -The late Sir Hamilton Seymour, one of England's most brilliant diplomatists, was in emblified offered a fortune if he would change his name, but declined. He got, however, \$2,000,000 into in the cona compromise with Sir Richard Wallace in return the late Lord Hertford's will, taking this sum and up his claim to the Irish estates. His eldest somising to the daughter of Russell Storgis of Baring Re-

and one of his daughters to Gen. Stuart, Lord Butter bur -When Sir G. Wolseley leaves the Care, Major-tien, the Hen. Sir Henry Clifford, V. (*), will accommand. He is brother of Lord Clifford, on each Rounn Catholic peer, directly descended to see the Cal-ford of Charles IL's Calcal Ministry. "Clafford active to the woods of Cabrooke," writes Macaulay, and Cabrooks stands to-day, a sectoded seat, in exquisite scenar a park which he planted, now a marvel of syrvan

-A well-known French geographer, M. E. Levasseur, has invented a geographical game of and interest. It is played on a terrestrial globe, curlicot flags being used to correspond with the principal powers, ranging from China down to Holland. Counts of the gams and losses are graded, London counting their, Paris twenty, &c. There are 232 suberical r the globe into which the play may move. It is satilio to ising and instruct -A Chicago clergyman began a recent

sermen with the following story of a man who was a bid for his unlinees. Heing at a party, he had taken no part n the dance, as his hostess had some difficulty to 100 ciding him with a partner. At last she led up to 510.5 prim and ared spinster, at the same time whispering a few words of apology in his ear. "Oh, you needn't make any apology," said be, jumping on with alserity; "any old thing is good enough for me."

—Two woodchoppers, Forrest and Hog!s, were overtaken by a dreadful snow storm while cross a monatain in Tuscarora County, Cal. It was inten-

cold, and they lost their way. They struggled on until nightfall, when Forrest fell down exhausted, unnie to go any further. Hogie wrapped him in several idam, is, and covered him deep with snow, leaving a hole for the to breathe through; but in the morning, when his comnion came back with help, he was dend. —The fact that the Hon, Richard Westerra, a brother of Lord Rossmore, has been must from the ranks of the Fourth Dragoon Guards to a commence of Second Licutement in the Ninth Lancers, has made * = 0

he went up for a competitive commission, and, tailing to get the required number of marks, enlisted as a payota soldier. It now turns out that there are at this means fourteen sons of noblemen privates in the Life time is under similar circumstances. -Curley, a noted highwayman of the Deadwood region, was arrested by two officers, who had to journey forty miles to take him to jail. All role of erschack, the prisoner between his capters. The bility of excape was discussed on the way, Unrley in taining that he could put spurs to his here and cet away, because his heast was the fresheat of the three, and the officers arguing that he could be riddled with

builets before he got out of range. Saidenly, Curley put

stir in England. It appears that four or five years sim-

his plan into execution, dashing off at full ereal, but the officers' theory proved sound, for they easily build him with their pistols. -In France a marriage is invalid without the actual and formally recorded consent of the parents or their representatives, and even a man of full age who wishes to marry and cannot obtain his father's content respectively on serve him three times with a second respectively, or serve fulle this, calling on him to show cause why the marriage should not be permitted. Alter three such services, and on proof of full acce, the mar ringe is allowed. These provisions render the marriages impossible. A male cloper would be

have his marriage set usale, but would be some y 12 ished for abduction. -For the fourth time this century, and the twenty-fourth time since 12:0, the lake of Zon ≈ 10 entirely frozen over. On a recent sunday, it was a ≈ 0 great ammation; thousands of skillers Instit I parts of the country to take advantage of so m vised restaurants. The Lakes of Morat, Non-Biennie are also again frozen, and the Arve from 118 Caronge to its junction with the Robac, below to be a B

covered with thick ice. -Since his arrival in Hayana, Gen. Gent has been enthusiastic in the praises of Formin. As ing to him, the peninsula will produce within a least or enough sugar, tobacce, and oranges to supply the Form States and feave something ever, that the stear and bacco people in Havana, my that the Florida - il and Produce the finer sinds of guar and mobile. The President, however, is sure that he immais of New England will remedy this lank, and he do is made yankes meeting to adapt the soil to the lob security first as he hopes that Yankee Republican management

may train the voters to appreciate a third term.

--- A Paris journalist complains that the The fire Francis's becoming too commercial, and the forgetting it is sub-idired by the State, it plays to be money. He also complains of the length of time is to proporations when a piece is going to be proreproduced. For example, the "Chi of Corbones" was put on the stars flow years less is about the transfer acraits and though the Consider Frainise and the logical produces a solice. Part of the produces to perform this traced at a moment's notice. Part of directly been between filty and study rehears to The finning councilium of the depublic have now high hearting Sarl wis new those, "Daniel E. of the last three months, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. every be-It is interesting, and to many people if

— He interesting, and to many promise the prefetable, is how the comparative value of the forcest kinds of word to real Shouldark half-or recently as the history manufact of our later taxes, and of living the first taxes, and only on the first taxes, and as the later taxes will compare with the particular taxes as follows that taxes are taxes as follows the first purpose as follows the first taxes as follows the first purpose as follows the first the Annual Annual Complete Company of the Company o